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The material in Dr. Laudien's book illustrates Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato's *Apology*, and Sophocles' *Antigone*. A few inscriptions are reproduced from photographs; the others are printed in excellent type without indication of restorations except in the case of the treaty between Athens, Argos, Mantinea, and Elis. The notes are very uneven. No literature is cited.

The 46 selections from the Oxyrhynchus Papyri represent all the types of non-classical texts. The notes are brief, but offer adequate material for the understanding of the text.

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Dikaiomata. Auszüge aus alexandrinischen Gesetzen und Verordnungen in einem Papyrus des philologischen Seminars der Universität Halle mit einem Anhang weiterer Papyri derselben Sammlung. Von der GRAECA HALENSIS. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1913. M. 20.

This volume contains the text, translation, and commentary of a number of papyri obtained by the University of Halle through an organization of German universities which maintains an expert in Egypt for the purchase of Greek papyri. The literary fragments, of which there are five, are not remarkable. The non-literary documents are all from the Ptolemaic period and form a welcome addition to our list of Ptolemaic papyri which is, at best, none too great. The first of these, called Halensis I, is undoubtedly the most important single Greek papyrus of historical interest which has appeared since the publication of the Revenue Papyrus of Philadelphus. The two large fragments which make up the document contain eleven columns of text. Of the first column only the ends of the lines remain. The other ten columns are, on the whole, excellently preserved.

Papyrus Halensis I is of the third century B.C., probably from the end of the reign of Philadelphus. It contains sixteen excerpts from the laws governing the city-state of Alexandria, its *politikoi nomoi*, or city ordinances. The unusual importance of this papyrus lies in the fact that we have had, heretofore, very little information as to the laws by which the three Greek city-states of Egypt were governed. Especially in the case of Alexandria it seemed hopeless to expect that any such information would come to light because of the climatic impossibility of the preservation of papyri in the Delta. This collection of Alexandrian laws, according to the conclusions of the editors, was copied for some lawyer of Apollinopolis in Upper Egypt. It seems to have been made for the purpose of presentation in court of *dikaiomata*, or legal citations and proofs, as the need for them might arise in future cases. This is the conclusion to which the editors have come, although they advance it with the caution that other explanations of the purpose of

the collection might be advanced. There are sixteen paragraphs of Alexandrian civic law presented to us in Halensis I. The bare recital of these will disclose their vital significance to special students of ancient law and their great interest to the general student of ancient social conditions. They are: (1) forms and procedure in cases arising from charges of false testimony; (2) ordinances governing owners of abutting property in matters of building, planting trees, digging and cleaning irrigation ditches; (3) laws of a general nature relating to charges of assault and battery; (4) privileges before the courts of officials sent out from Alexandria in the king's service and their clients; (5) royal ordinances (*prostagma*) regarding the quartering of troops, with special mention of Arsinoe and Apollinopolis in Upper Egypt; (6-10) punishments in particular forms of assault and battery; (11) form of oath, apparently for witnesses in court; (12) law forbidding enslavement of Alexandrian citizens; (13) form of summoning witnesses and of giving testimony; (14) excerpts from law of mortgage (unfortunately brief and mutilated); (15) laws governing sale of land and houses; (16) order of the king (*prostagma*) granting exemption from the salt-tax to teachers, actors, and victors in the athletic contests of certain festivals. The commentary supplied by the editors is very complete. They have been able to support many conjectures already made by other editors of the papyri and definitely to disprove others. The relation of the Ptolemaic-Greek to the Attic law has received especial attention, as it deserved. The work of publication and explanation has been carried out in the cleanest and most efficient manner. The editors are members of the *Graeca Halensis*, the group of able and well-known scholars now working in ancient archaeology, literature, and history at Halle, with the addition of their former colleague, Professor Ulrich Wilcken, now of Bonn. The whole volume is characterized by a fine scholarly reserve and the generous and broad-minded way in which suggestions and corrections of previous erroneous conclusions are made. This high tone, which has been maintained so consistently in the research in papyri, is due to the big personality of Professor Wilcken more than to any one other factor.

W. L. WESTERMANN

Die antiken Odyssee—Illustrationen in ihrer kunsthistorischen Entwicklung. By DR. PHIL. FRANZ MÜLLER. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1913. Pp. 155. M. 6.

The notable thing about this essay is its emphasis upon the development of Greek art. Three broad periods are marked off, viz., the archaic period, the fifth and fourth centuries, and the Hellenistic and Roman period. Under each of these are placed those subjects from the *Odyssey* which then make their first appearance in painting and sculpture, and the history of each sub-